

BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

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FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Bryant, Griffith & Fredricks, New York, Boston and Chicago

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1915.

SAME OLD POLICY

WHAT DOES Col. Roosevelt mean by his repeated assertion, that the United States is faithful to its pledges, because it has not made the invasion of Belgium a matter of war?

When did the United States make such a pledge? Not at the last Hague convention, for there it was expressly stipulated that this nation would preserve its historic attitude, declining to take any part in the quarrels, struggles and combats of Europe. This was the policy of Washington. It is the policy of Wilson.

If there was ever a different policy, it was during Mr. Roosevelt's administration, and must have been a secret policy, for it was never heard of until now, when the Colonel accuses his country of bad faith.

THE PROSPECT FOR PEACE

THE NEWS from Germany continues to show the Imperial government favorably inclined toward American proposals for a modification of German submarine methods, a condition calculated to keep the peace here, and to aid in bringing peace abroad. There are diplomats sanguine enough to believe that once the freedom of the seas is assured by German concessions, the way may be open for American tenders of mediation to bring about an armistice.

Perhaps this view is too hopeful. The surer, if not the better, opinion is that the Allies will fight until they are exhausted, and that the Germans will do the same.

The leaders of France, Russia and Great Britain would hesitate to engage in peace talk now, because they would feel strongly that peace terms must be very one-sided while the Kaiser's troops occupy enemy territory on both frontiers.

MORE WEALTH FOR BRIDGEPORT

BRIDGEPORT IS fortunate in being a great industrial center, in which the opportunities for employment are numerous and diversified. But Bridgeport is unfortunate, because so few of her captains of industry, and so few of the stock holders of her great industries, live in the city. Most are residents of other communities, and the profits taken from proceeds of their operations here go to enrich the places where they live.

The workers live in Bridgeport. The income they receive helps directly in building up the community. This is one of the reasons why all classes of citizens should be grateful, because of the success that attends upon labor's effort to obtain more compensation. What labor gets means more money for home banks, home merchants, home lawyers, doctors and home people of every sort and kind. A highly paid, highly skilled labor means more industries and more prosperity. Never was the city in a fairer way to realize the goal, a "Bigger, better and busier Bridgeport."

THE BOOM FOR ELIHU ROOT

JUST NOW the country is getting a surfeit of news about Elihu Root. The size of his brain is the theme most harped upon. Not that Mr. Root has ever accomplished anything notable, to make his fellow men happier, or better, or to gain them more work and more prosperity. He has invented nothing. He has written no great book. He has devised no new philosophy. He has contributed nothing new to the knowledge of the world, and he has debased some knowledge that was old. There is no evidence to show that his brain is a great brain. There is much to show that it is a shrewd and cunning brain, which always has been very much interested in the welfare of its owner.

Mr. Root has had political power. It reached its climax in the last great national convention of the Republican party, which was dominated by elements so corrupt, rotten and reactionary, that about three-fifths of the Republican party left it, and voted other tickets. Mr. Root first gained public attention as Bill Tweed's lawyer. What the independent American voter would have thought of Mr. Root as a presidential candidate then, the said voter thinks now, with something added for later performances.

GETTING THE BUSINESS

NEW ENGLAND SCARCELY realizes the effort the Central West is making to attract business. The methods used to attract producers are many.

Even the railroads distribute an enormous quantity of literature to show the advantages of the Central West as a location for factories.

Here are some of the advantages offered. Note them:—Bituminous coal, good for steam and gas, at a low price. Natural gas at from 13 to 35c per thousand cubic feet. Cheap water power.

Electric power that drops as low as one cent per kilowatt hour.

Raw materials of practically every description are produced in these states. Pig iron, scrap iron, bars, structural shapes, steel products, and clay and slate suitable for the manufacture of clay products, which require very short freight hauls.

The settled and contented labor, that results from workmen owning their own homes.

Cheap living conditions, owing to an abundance of low priced fertile land.

This is truly an imposing array of advantages, in the presence of which New England may well put forth her best efforts.

Distant from heavy raw material as New England is she must develop a system of water ways for cheap carriage of bulky freight. She must take her power from water, instead of from coal, whenever this can be managed.

But, above all and beyond all, New England must husband

and keep her supply of skilled and contented workers.

It is the lack of skilled workers that holds back the Central West. Her supply is largely obtained from New England. New England, to keep its labor, must furnish the best of conditions.

The eight hour day will be an important aid. Good housing in low priced rents, or so the workers may own their own homes will be another aid.

What New England lacks in raw materials she makes up in skilled workers, who are her prime support in the competition with the West, a competition that must ever grow keener.

NOT IN CHICAGO

GOVERNOR DUNNE of Illinois is advocating a bill for a law to wipe out capital punishment. This bill may be right for all of Illinois, except Chicago.

Murder is about the safest crime that can be committed in Chicago, though most crimes are safer there than in most other parts of the United States.

So long as murderers are quickly tried, and immediately hanged in Cook County, there is a possibility that those who commit murder may be punished.

But once make the penalty imprisonment, and every slayer who has a political pull, and most criminals have in Chicago, will stay in prison for a few months and then will be pardoned.

The friends of the convicted man would wait until public interest had ceased and then would besiege the governor for a pardon.

Every harrowing detail of the killing would be passed over, and the wife, the mother, or the children of the slayer would be placed conspicuously in the foreground.

Sooner or later, politics being what they are in Chicago, the governor would yield. There are societies in which capital punishment may be dispensed with, but Chicago is not such a community.

Civilization has some distance to go before hanging becomes unnecessary as a means of keeping Chicago good.

Peruvians Celebrate

Today Festival of

Rose of Lima

The only American woman saint, who also has the distinction of being the first native of the New World to be canonized by the Catholic Church, was St. Rose of Lima, whose feast-day will be celebrated today in Lima and throughout Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador. Unlike Joan of Arc, Rose of Lima was not militant by nature, but was famed rather for her piety, sanctity and austerity, which led her to cut off her beautiful hair and mutilate her face and hands. As a girl she was famed for her beauty, and many of the admirers at the splendid viceregal court in the City of the Kings were numbered among her admirers. To put an end to their unwelcome attentions, she slashed her face and rubbed pepper into the wounds, transforming herself into an object of horror in order that she might be free to devote her entire time to the service of the Church. Her days were spent in service and her nights in self-imposed torture. It was not until she was thirty-one when she died.

Rose of Lima was born in 1586, nearly half a century after the death of Pizarro, the conqueror of the old Peru. The City of the Kings, now called Lima, was a place of stately palaces and magnificent churches even in that distant day, and its court rivalled that of Rome. It was not until the middle of the sixteenth century that the patron saint of the Peruvians passed her brief life, however, for she was the daughter of poor and humble parents, and her youth was spent in drudgery. Devoted as she was to the Church, her tender sympathies led her to pity the unhappy victims of the Inquisition which then flourished in Lima, and on many occasions she begged permission to offer herself as a sacrifice in place of the condemned sinners and heretics who had fallen under the displeasure of the Holy Office.

The old Inquisition building of Lima is now used as the Senate chamber of the republic, and the same table which was used by the Holy Office, and on which they signed warrants for autos da fe, is now used by the statesmen when attending the sessions of the Senate.

Rose of Lima was a contemporary of St. Francis Solano, another of the great Peruvian saints. He was a militant preacher of the Gospel, and he carried on his missionary labors principally among the Indians and in the vicarious quarters of Lima. Once in a while he entered the chancery where unclad women danced and frightened the evil-doers by his thunderous denunciations. He died in 1610, but was not canonized until more than a century later.

Peru has still a third saint in St. Teresa of Lima, who, like St. Francis Solano, was a native of Spain. He arrived in Lima in 1585, when she was an infant. Lima was then a center of luxury and immensely rich, and the Bishop shared in the prevalent prosperity, but he lived humbly and devoted his large revenues to the use of his creditors, as he called the poor. He lived a great old age, and was world-famous for his holiness and his asceticism.

While Peruvians celebrate the feast of all three of their saints, that of St. Rose of Lima, on the 13th of August, is the most popular.

LONDON "TUBES"

The first train was run on the underground railway of London, the first of its kind in the world, fifty-three years ago today. This early "tube" was a crude affair compared with the elaborate system of underground railways now possessed by London and New York. The "tubes" played but a minor role in London's transportation system prior to 1900, when the present era of development commenced. An American, Charles T. Yerkes, was largely instrumental in the construction of the system of electric underground railways. In the face of general incredulity, he managed to begin work on the Bakerloo and the Piccadilly, Brompton and Hampstead tubes, and the electrification of the Metropolitan and District Underground systems. He died before the great undertaking was well under way, but Sir Edgar Speyer carried the project to completion, and later effected the amalgamation of all the "tubes" into one great system. Because of his German birth, Sir Edgar was forced out of the chairmanship by Lord George Hamilton. During the last year for which a report is at hand

the Underground Electric carried a total of 1,100,000,000 passengers at an average of 2.8 cents a passenger.

Japanese Emperor

Has Gained Increased

Popularity By War

One of the results of the great war has been to increase the popularity of Emperor Yoshihito of Japan and to gain for him from his subjects some of the reverence which was visited upon his father, the lamented Mutsuhito. The Mikado, who will be 38 years old tomorrow, was not very highly honored in the early days of his reign, which began a little more than three years ago. His modernism was distasteful to those who cling to the shadow, if not to the substance of the old regime. To the rising generation, deeply influenced by Occidental socialism and radicalism, he seemed on the contrary a reactionary. Thus the young Emperor found himself between two fires, and on several occasions during his brief rule Japan has been threatened with political convulsions. Recent events indicate that politics in Japan is still in a turmoil, but the Emperor now has little cause to worry.

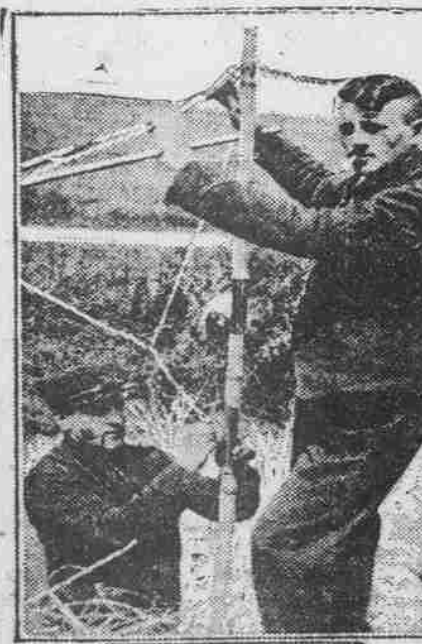
She Jap expedition against Kiao-Chow, which resulted in driving Germans out of Asia, aroused great enthusiasm among Japanese, and the Mikado shared largely in the glory of the venture. 20 years ago Germany aided in forcing Japan to give up the Liaotung peninsula, including Port Arthur, which had been taken by Japan from China as a war indemnity. In 1897 Germany seized Kiao-Chow as indemnity for the murder of two German missionaries by the Chinese. Thus the nation which had been forced to give up the fruits of victory and drove her from the Chinese mainland, had herself occupied Chinese territory and created a strong naval base which was an arrow pointed at the heart of Japan. Naturally the Japanese resented this, and when the Mikado gave the order to strike against Germany, he became in a moment the idol of his people. The fall of Kiao-Chow was a great blow to Germany, which had spent a hundred millions on fortifications, and correspondingly a considerable triumph for Japan. It is alleged that the Japanese Emperor has received his power to aid Russia in the present war, although only a decade has passed since the late Mikado was at war with the Czar. Many Japanese officers and gunners have joined the Russian army, and large quantities of munitions have been sent to Russia from Japan.

HOLLAND'S QUEEN

Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands and Princess of Orange-Nassau, will be thirty-five years old to-morrow. She has been born on Sept. 18, 1890. While Holland has not been involved in the war, Queen Wilhelmina's army has been mobilized since the beginning of the conflict, and is now on a war footing. During the last few days of the struggle the Dutch Queen and her subjects were fearful that Holland would share Belgium's fate, but they were grimly determined to defend their neutrality and independence at any cost, even to that of flooding the country. As a quarter of Wilhelmina's kingdom lies below the normal level of the sea, and would be submerged but for the dikes, the ocean, Holland's large army of dikes, which are held for her in war. The mobilization of the army for the defence of the Dutch frontiers has cost Wilhelmina's government a pretty penny, and the care of a multitude of Belgian refugees has added to that burden. Queen Wilhelmina is largely of German blood, and married a German, Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Her consort has never been very popular among the Dutch, owing to his outspoken sympathy for Germany, and since the war he has been more unpopular than ever, owing to the fear that he might seek to embroil the Netherlands in the conflict on the side of Germany. While Wilhelmina has only 6,102,000 European subjects, she rules over a colonial empire with a population greater than any other except those of Great Britain, France, Java and Madura, Borneo, Celebes and other Dutch East Indies and West Indian possessions are immensely rich, and far surpass in wealth and population any colony held by Germany before the war. This would make Holland rich picking for any power that could gain possession of the Netherlands and its magnificent empire.

July imports totalled \$143,099,620, against \$159,877,281 a year ago.

Armies Use Wireless To Convey Orders



ERECTING WIRELESS IN DANGER ZONE

Calling for help on all the modern scientific resources, the great war has not neglected wireless telegraphy. All of the well equipped armies use the ether to convey messages of military importance. Two French soldiers setting up a mast to convey wireless messages are shown in the picture.

TURNS ON GAS BY ACCIDENT; FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED

Accidental asphyxiation caused the death of Herman Engles, aged 65, a retired farmer of 75 Randall avenue, early yesterday. Engles' room is equipped with a gas jet the stop cock of which may be turned so that after the flow is stopped, it may be opened again.

It is believed that Engles, on retiring, accidentally opened the gas flow after he had extinguished the flame. Members of the family detected the gas odor in the early morning hours, and discovered the lifeless body. In addition, his barn was badly damaged, and the loss on the building was about \$40,000. The origin of the fire is not known. The garage closed for the night about 9, but the owner of a car being kept there put his car in the garage about 11. He was the last person supposed to have entered the building before the fire started.

TWELVE AUTOS ARE LOST IN FIRE IN TORRINGTON GARAGE

Torrington, Aug. 31.—Twelve automobiles, three of them new, were destroyed Saturday night, when the garage of E. A. Perkins burned, doing damage estimated to be about \$40,000. The origin of the fire is not known. The garage closed for the night about 9, but the owner of a car being kept there put his car in the garage about 11. He was the last person supposed to have entered the building before the fire started. In addition, a barn nearby was badly damaged, the parish house of Trinity church, was partly burned, and all of the windows in an apartment house across the street were broken by the heat. A 3,000-gallon gasoline tank, which was located under the garage, was not burned.

Mr. Perkins, the owner of the garage, is on a vacation in Canada. It was not known Saturday night whether the loss on the building was covered by insurance or whether he would rebuild. Those whose cars were destroyed are: J. F. Baldauf of this place, a Chalmers touring car, no insurance; Louis Tunkin of this place, Chalmers touring car, insured; T. J. Lyons of this place, touring car, no insurance; F. B. Church of Seymour, a six-ton Packard truck, no insurance; E. A. Perkins, the owner, a Chalmers touring car, a Seagrave runabout and an Overland touring car, none of which was insured; F. J. Epstein of this place, touring car, insured; S. A. Moody of Boston, touring car, no insurance; Rev. Arthur O'Keefe of this place, touring car, insured; Dr. M. W. Haag, of this place, Stevens-Duryea roadster, insured and E. F. Nolan, touring car, no insurance.

CANADIAN WOUNDED HOME.

Montreal, Aug. 30.—Fourteen officers and 22 wounded men of Canadian regiments arrived here to-day on the steamer Misantha, from England. One of the arrivals, Corporal Stewart, of the 5th battalion, received twenty-seven shrapnel wounds.

Four thousand more men joined the strike in the Welsh coal fields.

Reliable Rubber Goods

Logical headquarters for the following articles: Garden Hose Water Hose 1 in. to 3 in. Rubber Packing (all kinds.)

Boot Soles
Water Bags
Syringes
Sponges
Sponge Bags
Rubber Toys
Rubber Tennis Shoes
Rubber Boots
Rubber Coats
Air Pillows
Chair Tips
Cane Tips
Plumbers' Supplies
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Rubber Heels
Bath Sprays
Plant Sprays
Ice Bags
Rubber Nipples

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Established 1857

Warm Blankets for cooler nights

When one of these cold nights comes along and there is a suggestion in the air that Jack Frost may be viewing the landscape from some distant hilltop, it is a very comforting thing to have a warm blanket within reach. A light weight wool and cotton mixture is sufficient for this time of year and a very nice quality with either pink or blue border may be had at a small price.

\$2.25, \$3.00, \$3.75 and \$4.00.

single or double bed size.

White all wool Blankets in all needed weights, with dainty border, blue or pink.

\$4.50, \$4.75, \$5.00 and up to \$14.00 and \$15.00

single or double bed size.

Plaid Wool Blankets in attractive combinations, pink, blue, gray and red. Nice for girls and boys going to school or college.

\$4.25, \$5.00 and \$5.50

Gray Blankets, all wool, blue or pink borders.

\$4.50, \$5.00 and \$6.50

wool and cotton mixture, \$2.50

all cotton, \$1.25 and \$1.75

Camp Blankets, dark gray or tan.

\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00

Indian Blankets, all wool, handsome qualities and rich colorings, \$8.00

Blankets in imitation Indian designs, all cotton, nice for the den couch or living room, \$3.50

Nursery Blankets

In delicate colorings and such designs as will please small folk. \$1.25 to \$5.00.

all sizes.

The Art Embroidery Section

This section is now in its permanent location and rapidly assumes its proper appearance. It is at the end of the north store, a quiet and half-secluded place where one may inspect patterns and choose colors at ease.

New Luncheon Sets for French knot embroidery.

Wools and Linens for knitting and crocheting.

The Modern Priscilla for September with new designs for filet crochet and other art work.

Time to begin Christmas fancy work

Men's Neckwear

The College Ties in gay and effective stripes

Every shade appears in these rich and lustrous Ties for Autumn. Orange and blue, crimson, purple, red, brown, and black. A gay showing, every one of them new.

Narrow Ribbons for the Girls

Inch and half-inch stripes for the coquettish little collars. Roman colors and the popular black and white magpie effects.

30, 35 and 45 cts, heavy quality

First floor, front.

The D. M. Read Company.

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Will give choice of our \$1.50 and \$1.95 Gray Blankets for ONE DOLLAR

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OUR FIVE CENT BARGAIN

Package of 25 Paper Plates for 5c

Many other good things at one dollar

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A healthful, invigorating drink which is absolutely uncontaminated by impurities of any kind and has passed the most rigid tests

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